

TANNING OF TRAMPS.

How Citizens of a California Town Cured a Lot of Hobos.

Vigilance Committee Rids Region of Lawless Visitors by Fearful Application of the Law.

Disguised with masks and armed with pistols and yards of rubber hose for whips, the citizens of Colton, Cal., organized as a vigilance committee went out the other night to clean out the camps of outlaws and tramps that infest the willows along the bed of the Santa Ana.

About nine o'clock the committee found the first camp, and before the tramps could fully take in the situation they were gazing at a crowd of men masked in black each holding a piece of rubber hose and several with drawn revolvers.

This treatment completed, the outlaws were ordered to leave, and soon a miserable-looking bunch of bedraggled humanity was seen sneaking off into the bush.

Making for the railroad bridge, some distance further, the committee surrounded another camp, where four fellows were lounging, but as they proved to be harmless and were probably not of a tough set the committee passed on, after warning the men that if they left camp for an hour they would be severely dealt with.

The men were thoroughly scared and probably sneaked off as soon as they thought their hour was up. Down the river southeast of the railroad bridge the committee found another camp with at least 12 tramps.

Like the first crowd, they were indulging in cheap wine and had gallons of the stuff, evidently intending to make a night of it.

One of the committee who was disguised with a long false beard with a black mask and walked up to the circle, telling them that they were on private property and would have to leave.

This was done in order to ascertain the real character of the men before turning them over to the committee. He was greeted with a flow of profanity and several sprang up to carry a suggestion of violence into execution with clubs, but just then the other members of the committee, black-masked and terrible, appeared and instantly the camp was thrown into wild excitement.

The tramps scattered like sheep in all directions, but the committee was alert and prepared for just such a scene, and captured at least seven. The punishment which was meted out to them was more severe than that administered at the first camp, one fellow receiving an additionally severe lashing for drawing a revolver.

A long freight train which pulled out of the yards shortly after the last camp was raised carried about 30 tramps, bound for the desert or anywhere so long as Colton was left behind.

CONGRATULATES BIG FAMILY.

Pleasing Incident of President Roosevelt's Visit to St. Paul is Gift of Picture of Three Generations.

While in St. Paul President Roosevelt was presented by Mayor R. A. Smith with a picture of the family of J. P. Rhein, of Washington county, Minn., the picture including Mr. and Mrs. Rhein, their nine children, 48 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. All reside within 50 miles of the Rhein homestead.

Mayor Smith received the following letter from President Roosevelt: "Sixty-six, S. D. April 6. My Dear Mr. Smith: Will you congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Rhein for me? I am proud of them and was as pleased as possible with the two pictures of their children and grandchildren. That is the stuff out of which we make good American citizens."

"Thanking you for your courtesy during my recent visit in St. Paul, I am, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Made Rich by Old Clock. An artisan of Munich has become a rich man by the sale of an old clock which had been in the possession of his family for a number of generations.

One day a stranger appeared at his house and offered \$25 for the clock. This sudden offer aroused the artisan's suspicions, and he was increased when another stranger turned up on the following day and offered \$250 for the timepiece. He now took it to a dealer and ascertained that it was a genuine "Peter Henle," worth nearly \$25,000. He promptly sold it for that amount. He had hitherto been in receipt of a weekly wage of seven dollars.

Wait for Second Advent. Benton Harbor, Mich., is preparing for the second coming of Christ, and in anticipation of the event the members of the church known as the House of Israel are gathering here. According to the prophecies of the Scriptures as interpreted by the House of Israel the event will take place within three years. The church has Benton Harbor as the gathering place in America, and it is expected that 144,000 members will be gathered there before the three years have elapsed.

TALKS OF HIS AIRSHIPS.

The Celebrated Aeronaut Has Several Machines in Course of Construction.

"So Americans are unimpressed by my new airship," remarked Santos Dumont to the Chicago Chronicle correspondent who called at his sumptuous apartment at 114 Champs Elysees, where electricity is employed everywhere about his premises. "I have made nothing public about it yet."

"It will carry 14 passengers and the machinery will be nearer the balloon than I have ever before had it. It will have a 40-horse power petroleum motor. I shall be in the upper section and the passengers will be below as ballast."

"My new shed at Neuilly is of canvas, 230 by 160 feet, the largest ever built. In the shed are places for my four airships. One will be entered in the race for the Deutsch prize. The second one is to carry 14. The third is my 80-horse power speed machine. The fourth is a runabout, having less than four-horse power—the smallest ever made."

"I shall make excursions with the ship constructed to carry 14 passengers—short trips—at a fare of ten cents a pound."

"With the present arrangement of the machinery to prevent pitching, I believe there is no more danger than in an automobile. There will be no trees, no quarries, no police, no fire apparatus in the way. The airship for 14 costs only about twice as much as one for myself."

"I shall be ready to go to St. Louis if the proper prizes are offered."

PLACED IN THE ABBEY.

Statue of Mr. Gladstone is Quietly Erected on Sacred Ground of Westminster.

A notable has taken, so to speak, into Westminster abbey during the night. Visitors the other day were surprised in the north transept at a fine representation of Mr. Gladstone, which had taken a place on the sacred ground without the formality of a public announcement. It had, in fact, been placed there in the dark hours of the night. The reason for the stealthy procedure is said to be parliamentary precedent that there be no unveiling. The statue which has entered the abbey in such a ghostly manner is a dignified one, placed in a conspicuous position. It suggests a historic contrast, for it stands near Lord Beaconsfield's statue. The two statues recall some of the characteristic traits of the statesmen they commemorate—Lord Beaconsfield represented in court dress, with the robes and adornments of the garter; Mr. Gladstone in workaday attire, over which is the scholastic gown of a doctor of Oxford university.

FEAR AN ANCIENT CURSE.

People of Superstitious Turn of Mind Worried Over New King's Sanitarium.

Cowdrey castle, the magnificent Tudor dwelling which stands in Cowdrey park in Sussex, England, rests under a curse. Over 300 years ago a solemn curse was pronounced upon Cowdrey and it is supposedly as the result of this malediction that the ancient mansion has degenerated into a ruin. The last male heir is dead, having perished like his forbears since the curse was pronounced, in tragic circumstances.

Cowdrey castle has come into the news recently because it occupies part of the estate upon which the king's sanitarium will be built, for the establishment of which Sir Ernest Cassel, the English millionaire, presented a huge sum to King Edward, and already superstitious folks are disturbed lest the curse of Cowdrey may affect the prosperity of the new home for consumptives.

HUGE CARNOT PICTURE.

George Bertrand's Painting of Former French President's Funeral Ready for Versailles Gallery.

M. Georges Bertrand, after eight years of labor, has just finished what is probably the largest picture ever painted. It covers 130 square yards of canvas. It represents the funeral of President Carnot at the Pantheon, through the open doors of which is seen the gorgeous catafalque, surrounded by the most prominent men of France, while the foreign ambassadors, after saluting the coffin, pass before the catafalque. Members of the Carnot family and a number of others who took part in the ceremony, including MM. Casimir-Perier and Felix Faure, sat for their portraits for the painting. The government commissioned M. Bertrand in 1895 to paint the picture for the great gallery in Versailles.

Americana Writes New Play.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, the American wife of the famous Irish parliamentarian, has furnished a new play which will be produced in London at an early date. Her success as a playwright, which was demonstrated in "A Lady from Texas" two years ago, has led her to further efforts. The title of the new play, which is said to be distinctly American, has not been announced.

Home Better Than the Footlights.

Mary Anderson de Navarro has refused an offer of \$275,000 to give readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson and Longfellow for 35 weeks in America. It is evident, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that Mary thinks money is not all.

A Rich Woman's Woes.

Hetty Green will never be happy says the Chicago Record-Herald, until she can find some place where she will not be compelled to buy a tag for her dog.

KITE AS LIFE-SAVER.

Device of a Frenchman Tested at La Rochelle from Government Boat.

Designed to Carry Man to Shore with Rope in Case of Shipwreck—The Inventor Proves the Success of His Apparatus.

M. Pelletan, the French minister of marine, has placed a vessel at the disposal of M. Zuchowicki, of La Rochelle, for the continuance of his interesting experiments with a life-saving apparatus. This consists of a large kite of oiled cloth with four air bags in the head to maintain its equilibrium. The kite's tail consists of six cloth pockets in the form of fire buckets, suspended one above the other. At the end of the tail rope a strongly-built paddle is fixed.

The great difficulty in shipwrecks near shore always has been in getting a rope aboard to establish communication with land. A strong wind invariably blows inshore. Zuchowicki suggests the carrying of a life-saving kite on every vessel, as an inshore blowing wind would make it easier to carry a rope from a vessel ashore than vice versa. If rocks made it dangerous for the man with the rope and life belt to travel to shore steering with the paddle, a dummy could be substituted, otherwise the man guiding himself with the paddle can reach the shore with great rapidity.

Zuchowicki threw himself into the water with the apparatus eight times a few days ago during a gale of wind and came safely ashore pulled by the kite from a distance of 500, 1,000 and 1,500 yards. One of M. Pelletan's secretaries who witnessed the experiments said they were entirely successful. The tests with the dummy were also successful. It is probable that the kite will soon be adopted by the French navy as well as by fishing and merchant ships.

CHILDREN HAVE POOR SIGHT.

Startling Condition of Pupils Attending Schools in the City of London.

It is estimated that in the schools of the London school board 60,000 children suffer from defective sight, and if metropolitan voluntary schools are included the numbers brought up to about 80,000.

At a recent meeting of the board it was stated that 80 per cent. of the children possessed normal sight, ten per cent. have fair vision, and the sight of the remain ten per cent. is bad. Regarding the latter the sight of two or three per cent. is very bad.

Every child on entering a senior department in future will have his or her sight tested by the teacher, the test to be repeated annually. Those who have defective vision will be carefully examined by the board's oculist, and cards will be given to such children to take to their parents, pressing the need of medical advice.

To carry out the experiment the board has engaged for one year the services of an oculist for three days a week, and five assistants for three half-days a week, at a cost of £575.

FAMOUS CLOCK FOR POPE.

The Gift of the Count of Caserta is a Marvelous Piece of Mechanism.

One of the most precious of Pope Leo's gifts is the famous Farnese clock presented by the count of Caserta to the house of Bourbon. The clock was made in 1728 at Paisanove by a noted Italian mathematician, Bernard Facini. It was first presented to Elizabeth Farnese on her marriage to King Philip of Spain. The octagonal case is of ebony and crystal, and the works are ornamented with magnificent sapphires. It bears a pompous Latin inscription to the glory of Elizabeth Farnese and the name of its maker.

To make it an appropriate gift to the pope it is to be surmounted by two silver angels supporting Leo XIII's coat-of-arms. It records the duration of daylight and darkness, according to the season, the position of the sun in relation to the constellations, and is wound only once in 14 years.

BREAK ALL GUN RECORDS.

Crew of Battleship Indiana Makes Fourteen Hits in Sixteen Shots with Thirteen-Inch Guns.

The superiority of the gunners of the American navy was emphasized the other day when the crew of the battleship Indiana, at target practice in the gulf, established a new world's record in firing 13-inch guns. The ship entered Pensacola harbor in the afternoon and reported to Admiral Higginson that the gunners of the turret had scored 14 hits out of 16 shots with the 13-inch pieces, at a range of five miles, lowering the world's record by one shot. Admiral Higginson ordered the jacks on every ship of the North Atlantic squadron to cheer the Indiana and its crew as it steamed past them up the harbor.

Wireless Ship Telegraphy.

The North of France Railway company has decided to install wireless telegraphy on its Dover-Calais cross-channel steamships Nord and Pas de Calais. A land station will be erected at the harbor station, Calais. Some time ago an effort was made to introduce wireless telegraphy on all the packets running between Dover and Calais, but the obstructive tactics of the English postal authorities prevented a receiving station being erected on their side of the channel.

THIRTEEN-CENT STAMPS.

The One of New Series of 1902 Bears the Portrait of Benjamin Harrison.

One of the most interesting of the new American postage stamps called "series 1902," although not completed, is the 13-cent stamp recently issued, and bearing the portrait of Benjamin Harrison. This is the first of that denomination issued by the United States government, and was included to supply the need for a stamp that would cover single postage to foreign countries, with the fee for registering the letter.

The color of the stamp is slate, and the design includes a portrait of President Harrison surrounded by an artistic frame.

The only stamp of old denomination issued by the United States government in former years was the seven-cent stamp, with the portrait of Secretary Stanton, included in the regular issues of 1879-1880, and in some of the department series during that decade.

The series of 1902 will include 15 stamps, only seven of which have yet been issued, including the 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 13-cent stamps. There will also be stamps of 6, 10, 15 and 30 cents, one-dollar, two dollars and five dollars, and a special delivery stamp of new pattern.

One cent—Green, Benjamin Franklin.

Two cents—Red, George Washington.

Three cents—Purple, Andrew Jackson.

Four cents—Dark brown, U. S. Grant.

Five cents—Blue, Abraham Lincoln.

Six cents—Magenta, James A. Garfield.

Eight cents—Dark lilac, Martha Washington.

Ten cents—Light brown, Daniel Webster.

Thirteen cents—Slate, Benjamin Harrison.

Fifteen cents—Olive, Henry Clay.

Fifty cents—Orange, Thomas Jefferson.

One dollar—Black, D. G. Farragut.

Two dollars—Sapphire blue, James Madison.

Five dollars—Dark green, John Marshall.

Special delivery—Light blue, boy on bicycle.

Every stamp gives the name of the person whose portrait adorns it and the years of their birth and death. Frames including the portraits are different for every denomination.

AUTOMATIC BAR IN LONDON.

Novel Device in English Metropolis Which Makes Right Change and Rejects Bad Coins.

Even in these days of mechanical development the automatic bar which has been opened at Lord's cricket ground, England, may be regarded as a decided novelty. The total length of the bar is 25 feet, and there is something almost human about the ready way in which the 16 taps respond to the coin. Bad money is promptly rejected, and should too many pence be placed in the slot only the requisite amount is retained, the surplus being returned to the customer.

The character of the liquor sold is also registered, the money being conveyed to special compartments allotted in the till for each drink. When a "mild and bitter" is required the tap turned one way will supply the necessary quantity of biters, and when turned in the opposite direction, the half-pint will be completed with mild.

Pressure applied on a special stand will permit of a flow of water, so that every customer can wash his own glass, and, in fact, be his own barman.

WONDERFUL STATUE RESTORED.

Bronze Figure Which is 2,000 Years Old Is Taken from the Ionian Sea.

The beautiful bronze statue commonly called Hermes, which, after lying at the bottom of the Ionian sea for some 2,000 years, was brought to the surface by divers some two years ago, has now been restored by a skillful French artist out of the numerous fragments into which it had been shattered.

Apart from its great beauty, the statue is practically unique, and is, consequently, of priceless worth, for it is an undoubted work of one of the great masters of the fourth century B. C.

The question of its origin, its author, and its motive (i. e., whom it represents) are still being hotly discussed by the archaeologists. One thing is tolerably certain—that although it is commonly known as the Hermes of Antioch, it does not represent that god.

The statue is now on view at the Athens National museum, where a special room is being prepared for it.

Leads a Straggling Life.

When the marchioness of Dufferin (formerly Miss Flora Davis, of New York) is in London everybody knows it, for she is one of the most energetic of all the great ladies. Out every morning early driving, shopping or motor-ing, she has a good morning's work done before many of her English friends are out of bed. Lady Dufferin still takes singing lessons, as her charming voice clearly shows, and by 11 o'clock has had an hour's practice. Lord Dufferin's two little girls have sweet little singing voices and perfect musical ears.

The Tender-Hearted Powers. Now that the Christians in Macedonia have begun to defeat the Turks, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the powers may step in and put a stop to the trouble.

OUR GOODS ARE LIKED

Canadian People Favor United States' Manufactures and Merchandise.

Statistics of the Commerce of Our Neighboring Nation Show That This Country Controls More Than Half of Foreign Trade.

Canadian import figures indicate that the manufactures and merchandise of the United States are popular with the people of Canada. The statistical statement of Canadian commerce, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics, covering the commerce of the seven months ending with January, 1933, shows that Canada imported from the United States during that time \$67,000,000 worth of merchandise, against \$3,000,000 worth from the United Kingdom and \$21,000,000 worth from all other parts of the world. In other words, the United States supplied 56 per cent. of the imports of Canada in the seven months ended with January last, the United Kingdom supplied 27 per cent., and the remaining portions of the world 17 per cent.

This large importation from the United States by Canada is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Canadian tariff permits the introduction of products from the United Kingdom on payment of only two-thirds the duty which goods from other parts of the world, including the United States, must pay. This reduction in tariff on goods from the United Kingdom as against goods from other parts of the world was begun some four years ago and the reduction on British goods increased until it reached 33-1/3 per cent. Yet, in spite of this fact, the United States supplies to Canada twice as much merchandise as does the United Kingdom. In a large proportion of articles or classes of articles imported into Canada, the United States supplies a larger share than does the United Kingdom. In a list of 36 principal importations into Canada, 26 show larger importations from the United States than from the United Kingdom, and ten show larger importations from the United States than from the United Kingdom, and ten show larger importations from the United States than from the United Kingdom.

The ten articles in which the United Kingdom supplies a larger share of the Canadian imports than does the United States are: Cotton manufactures, flax and hemp manufactures, silk manufactures, wool manufactures, tin and manufactures thereof, earthen and china-ware, spirits and wines, tea, wool and "fancy articles."

Of the articles of which the United States furnishes a larger supply than does the United Kingdom, the principal ones are manufactures of iron and steel, wood and its manufactures, coal and coke, breadstuffs, chemicals, fruits, provisions, live animals, tobacco and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, and electrical apparatus.

NEW FLOATING BATTERY.

Anson Phelps Stokes, the Millionaire and Philanthropist, Invents Coast Defense.

Anson Phelps Stokes, the millionaire and philanthropist, has invented a floating battery designed for coast defense. It is spherical in form and resembles in some respects the famous Popoff and Noogorod of the Russian navy. The battery is intended to be constructed of steel and to carry two guns of large caliber or one great gun. Smaller guns may be mounted on an upper deck. Mr. Stokes' design contemplates holding the gun rigid. They can be elevated or depressed only by tilting the whole vessel by means of counterweights.

Unlike the Russian batteries, Mr. Stokes makes no provision for self-propulsion. The inventor claims that his battery is economical in construction and maintenance, of great power in offensive operations, practically impregnable and free from the disadvantages attending previous designs of a similar character.

COURT FORBIDS MILD SLANG.

The Expression "Any Stage of the Game" Is Decried by St. Louis Judge.

"Any stage of the game" is a slang phrase which is not permissible in Judge Elmer B. Adams' court, of St. Louis. For using this language while addressing the court, Attorney Walter H. Saunders, who has an office in the Wainwright building, was promptly rebuked by Judge Adams.

Several days ago Mr. Saunders filed a motion with Judge Treiber. He wanted to amend it in some manner and this morning appeared before Judge Elmer B. Adams.

"I thought I could amend this motion at any stage of the game," began Mr. Saunders.

Judge Adams stopped the attorney and told him such language would not be tolerated.

Disappointing to President.

A set of triplets and three pairs of twins made their appearance at Limestone, Me., last week, but, remarks the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Roosevelt found it impossible to rearrange his itinerary so as to take Limestone in.

Their Predicament Explained.

Two barons and a count figured in the New York courts the other day on account of unpaid debts. The poor fellows, says the Chicago Record-Herald, were all married before they reached this country.

Chicago Push.

A Chicago man traveled 14,000 miles and spent \$5,000 for the purpose of winning a \$20 bet. Some people, says the Chicago Record-Herald, are very hard losers.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Up-to-Date Millinery, Gowns and Other Finery for Feminine Wearers.

A gown of white net is almost covered with broad bands of black velvet from throat to waist and falling thence to the bottom of the skirt, says a fashion authority.

A flat hat has the entire top formed of ruffles and yellow lace standing upright. A nice band of yellow satin straw binds the brim, which is covered underneath with folds of white maitine. A white plume curls beneath the brim in back.

A lovely tea gown has the empire bodice, cut low, with a yoke of transparent lace. The skirt of the gown opens over a charming front of newly tucked white silk muslin, which falls over a silk lining of the same color as the gown. The draped sleeves are of the white silk muslin.

Many of the prettiest spring hats are composed of lace insertions with straw brims. One of silver straw is connected by a half-inch width of black French lace. It is arranged over a wire frame covered in white chiffon, and toward the back are rosettes of black velvet with pink roses and leaves.

A new fancy waistcoat is of light tan linen duck, double-breasted, with the top buttons ten inches apart. This width gradually narrows until the two rows meet in the lowest button, just below the waist. The effect desired and thus produced is of breadth of chest and slenderness at the waist line.

One of the handsome gowns of the season is of dark blue velvet, with white polka dots. Two flounces, sloping upward in the back, edged with handsome silk brand, finish the skirt. The bodice has a lace yoke and an indescribably pretty vest of pastel colored silks pulled in richly and caught in a fetching bow midway down the front.

Much fringe is to be seen on summer gowns, especially on white linen ones. It is a wide fringe, resembling a skin of linen embroidery thread tied in a knot and left to hang. It will be bad stuff to catch dirt, yet is being made up without consideration of this fault. Thus a white linen gown with 12-gore skirt, the gores gathered together, had near the bottom two insertions of antique lace, and around the lower one, which was five inches from the hem, a row of fringe reached to the floor. A single daisy promenade will do for such a dress.

The favorite neckwear of the moment is the tiny French collarette of embroidered lawn, cambric or fine French muslin. This is worn with a black or very dark silk stock collar, or else, which is particularly pretty and soft, with a long jabot of black chiffon. The chiffon is swathed around the throat and knotted in front; the long ends, which hang almost to the waist, are accordion-pleated and the white ruffles just appears, breaking the hard black line at the throat. A diamond slide or brooch fastens the knot in front, and a prettier collar could scarcely be devised.

HER GARDENING TOOLS.

Handy Sets Are Now Made for the Woman Enthusiast About Flowers.

Particularly light, well-shaped gardening tools are now brought out for women's use. Fine tools are often made to order for enthusiasts, says the New York Sun.

Some of the faintly, spoon-shaped trowels brought from abroad have porcelain handles after the Dutch pattern, either in blue and white, or else with ivory surface grained with red stars. Some are finished up in burnished nickel and copper. Others are fitted with handles of stout rattan or woven wicker.

Tools made to order bear the owner's monogram, or have some simple ornamentation on that part of the blade where it joins the handle, or a flash to the handle itself, contrived in such manner as not to interfere with the user's convenience.

Pruning knives of fine metal are mounted with ivory handles or have handles of composition stiff, dark and durable looking, yet lively in fancy with quaint Japanese and Chinese patterns.

The watering pots are the most attractive of the outfit. They have ornamental jets and the sides and the half cover of the jars are decorated with garlands and picture poses. A watering pot of the precious variety is of copper with bronze finishing. The price is \$7.50 and the shape is such as to give it intrinsic value apart from service rendered.

Lemon Rice Pudding.

One cup of boiled rice. Fresh boiled is best. Beat in two cups of milk, two egg yolks and one-half cup of sugar, grated rind of a lemon. Bake half or three-quarters of an hour. Beat the whites of the egg with three table-spoons of sugar and a table-spoon of lemon juice. Spread over the top. Sprinkle on a little cocoanut if liked.—Boston Globe.

To Clean Kitchen Utensils.

Kitchen utensils which have become burned and blackened may be easily cleaned by putting in the clothes boiler and boiling with potash and a bit of some washing powder. When they have boiled for a little while (15 or 20 minutes) they can be taken out and washed in clear water, when they will be found to be bright and fresh.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Up-to-Date Jail.

Visitors don't mean to say that these luxuriously fitted up apartments are cells?

Warden: Yes; they are reserved exclusively for our wealthy automobile prisoners.—Judge.